



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

deserve a reward, Gen. Grant, who possessed all these virtues and others besides, should have been the happiest person in the land. Yet to him was given but little sunshine. Posterity may forget that for a very brief period he drank a little, but it should not forget that though aware of their hostility he endeavored to serve McClellan, by whom he was injured, and Buell, by whom he was disparaged.

From the boyhood years of Ulysses Simpson Grant to the moment that he had found himself a ruined banker, Gen. King has given us an animated account of one of the most remarkable characters in all American history. One does not care to see the great soldier oppressed with care and conquered by disease, and this the author suggests rather than portrays.

The only thing to criticise about this splendid biography is its title, *The True Ulysses S. Grant*. The implication one does not fully approve, but one should remember that, in the works of a series like the present, the apparent necessities of commerce fashioned the title. If any of the volumes deserves to be styled "The True," it is that from the pen of Gen. King.

Kit Carson Days (1809-1868). By Edwin L. Sabin: Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1914. Pp. 664.

In various ways the era and the principal character of this book have been introduced to readers of American history. Nevertheless, not a little that is new has been included in the present treatment of this familiar hero. Christopher Carson was descended from certain warrior Carsons of the Revolution. Whether all Irish Presbyterians deserve the praise universally bestowed upon the "sturdy Scotch-Irish stock" is not certain, but there is no doubt that the Carsons were entitled to it. Born in 1809, much of his youth was passed at a stockade garrison in Missouri. He appears never to have gone to school, and at the age of fifteen, was apprenticed to a saddler from whom he escaped after a year of unattractive toil. Following a caravan on the Santa Fé trail, he then gained his first impressions of Mexicans and Indians.

With Ewing Young, Kit Carson made the perilous journey to California, when he learned to hunt, to trap, and fight Indians, occupations in which he was destined to pass many of his early

years. He soon developed a courage that was hereditary, likewise prudence and integrity. The knowledge then acquired of trappers and trails and Indians was subsequently of the greatest advantage. Afterward, in the north he met Bridger, Thomas Fitzpatrick, and the Sublettes. In this part of his career he was involved in the thick of the fight for furs.

The adventures recorded by Mr. Sabin mention the missionaries, Protestant and Catholic, and the missions of that epoch. These spiritual heroes were often possessed of as much courage as the boldest of the trappers.

At a later stage Carson accompanied Frémont, when that officer made his *quasi* military reconnaissance of California, then a part of the Republic of Mexico.

In the seminaries mentioned Carson acquired that knowledge which qualified him for both the civil and military service of his country. For his peculiar talents the Civil War furnished a fine field. In time he became Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, a proof of the remarkable natural ability of one who had never been instructed in even the elements of education.

The trappers and the missionaries are briefly introduced to the reader. The text is confirmed by many appropriate illustrations. A more vivid picture of Carson would have been drawn if some of the details concerning matters hardly related to the hero had been reduced in bulk or altogether omitted. However, Mr. Sabin has done the work in his own way and has succeeded in preparing an entertaining and instructive book. Perhaps the subject of this volume is the phase of American history least understood by students of our national development. It is not, however, the aspect which is of least importance.

Robert Fulton. By Alice Crary Sutcliffe: New York, The Macmillan Company, 1915. Pp. 195.

This little book, by the pen of the inventor's great-granddaughter, is a delightful specimen of biography. Though intended for the instruction and entertainment of boys and girls, persons of mature years can be assured of a pleasant evening in its perusal. There is here no multitude of details to conceal the great benefactor of the human race. This plain unwrinkled tale reveals a child